D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

Ahmed Abou Senna
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER

Unit One - Egypts' Heritage

Lessons (1 - 2)

Vocabulary

جد Ancestor / Forefather	مكان جذب سياحي Attraction	هوية وطنية National identity	ميراث Legacy / Heritage	عزيمة وعي Awareness / Mindfulness
عزيمة Determination (Firmness / Perseverance)	شرف - ميزة Privilege (Advantage)	يتجمع Gather	ينبض Beat	يرمم - يصلح Restore (Repair)
نقص Lack	وطن Homeland	يكرم Honor (To show respect)	توازن Balance	مهنة Profession
حفظ Presevation (Preventing damage)	هام Significant	انسجام Harmony	يضحي Sacrifice (Giving up)	مواطن Citizen
اقتصاد Economy	تقدم Progress (Move forward)	واجب Duty	تعليم Education	مورد أساسي Basic source
قيمة - يثم Value	يفخر With pride	جمال طبيعي Natural beauty	قيم Valuable	يشكل المستقبل Shape the future
كمية ضخمة Immense amount	يسجل Record	يعيد التواصل Reconnect	عائلة محبوبة Beloved family	تمويل مالي Funding
منطقة حضرية Urban area	يواجه تحديات Face challenges	مسئولية Responsibility	يساهم Contribute to	تشجيع - تحفيز Inspiration (Motivating)
عالم أثار Archaeologist	مهمة Mission	يشجع Inspire / Encourage / Motivate		

Verbal Collocations

يساهم بالمعرفة Contribute knowledge	يبني - يشكل المستقبل Shape / Build the future	يجمع المعرفة Gather knowledge	يقوم بالتسوق Do the shopping	يضع خطة Make a plan
يفخر Take pride	يتفق على خطة Agree on a plan	يبني طرق جديدة Build new roads		

First Secondary Term 1

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Lessons (1 - 2)

1. Prepositions

يؤدى إلى Lead	يركز على Focus on	يتعلم من Learn from	يساهم في Contribute to	يعتمد على Depend on
يحمي من Protect from	يتحدث عن Talk / Speak about	يتواصل مع Connect with	يفخر بـ Stand with pride	يسافر على امتداد الساحل Travel along (the coast)

يسافر عبر Travel across	يسافر عبر / من خلال Travel across / through

2. Confusions

يمشي على امتداد Walk along	يجرى عبر / من خلال Run across / through
يذكر Remind	قادر على (Be) Able to
مصدر (Source) Inf.
يتذكر Remember	قادر على (Be) Capable of
مصدر (Source) V. + ing/noun
فخور بكونه Proud to	يتفق على Agree to
اسم فخور بـ Proud of = Take pride in	يتفق مع Agree with
يقوم بالتسوق Go shopping = Do the shopping	يتفق على / بشأن Agree on / about

First Secondary Term 1

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1. The Pyramids are considered a great _____ of our ancestors that we must protect.
   A) economy B) profession C) attraction D) legacy

2. Young people should _____ knowledge from the experiences of their forefathers.
   A) lack B) beat C) learn from D) restore

3. Egypt has a unique _____ that makes it different from all other countries.
   A) basic source B) determination C) urban area D) national identity

4. We need to _____ our historical monuments so that future generations can see them.
   A) record B) face challenges C) sacrifice D) preserve

5. The government is working hard to _____ old temples and museums.
   A) reconnect B) contribute C) inspire D) restore

6. Ahmed felt great _____ when he stood in front of the Sphinx.
   A) funding B) harmony C) pride D) privilege

7. Every citizen has a _____ to protect Egypt's cultural heritage.
   A) lack B) attraction C) duty D) value

8. Travelers come to Luxor to _____ with the ancient Egyptian civilization.
   A) lack B) shape C) beat D) reconnect

9. The Ministry of Tourism is trying to _____ more visitors to Aswan.
   A) remind B) sacrifice C) gather D) attract

10. We should all _____ to the development of our homeland.
    A) lack B) beat C) restore D) contribute

11. Taking care of our monuments is a _____ we all share.
    A) record B) profession C) economy D) responsibility

12. The students visited the museum to _____ their knowledge about ancient Egypt.
    A) go shopping B) gather C) shape the future D) face challenges

13. Parents should _____ their children to visit historical places during holidays.
    A) lack B) beat C) inspire / encourage D) restore

14. Egypt is working on many projects to _____ its economy through tourism.
    A) lack B) sacrifice C) balance D) progress

15. We must teach children to take _____ in their Egyptian identity.
    A) honor B) mission C) awareness D) pride

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16 Correct collocation:
We should all work together to _____ the future of our country.
A) restore B) lack C) shape D) beat

17 Egyptians are very proud _____ their rich history.
A) on B) at C) from D) of

18 Many tourists like to _____ the Nile River by boat.
A) run across B) walk along C) travel along D) travel across

19 The teacher asked us to _____ a plan to visit the Egyptian Museum.
A) do B) make C) restore D) beat

20 The whole family decided to _____ on a trip to Alexandria.
A) contribute B) restore C) agree D) make a plan

21 Scientists _____ many important discoveries in the Valley of the Kings.
A) lacked B) sacrificed C) restored D) made

22 We should _____ on the importance of preserving our heritage.
A) depend B) travel C) lead D) focus

23 Which word best fits?
The team showed great _____ and never gave up until they achieved their goal.
A) economy B) attraction C) determination D) urban area

24 Reading about our history helps us _____ a better future.
A) lack B) shape C) sacrifice D) beat

25 The new project will _____ thousands of jobs for young people.
A) restore B) inspire C) reconnect D) create

26 Correct distinction:
I must _____ my friend to bring the tickets for the museum.
A) proud B) agree C) remember D) remind

27 She is very _____ of her Egyptian heritage.
A) able B) proud C) remind D) capable

28 The students _____ to visit the Citadel next week.
A) lacked B) sacrificed C) restored D) agreed

29 Tourists can _____ many wonderful experiences when they visit historical sites.
A) lack B) face challenges C) beat D) have

30 The minister said that education plays a major role in _____ awareness of our heritage.
A) beating B) lacking C) raising D) restoring

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1 Past Simple & Past Simple Passive

First Secondary - Term one

Past Simple

We use **Past Simple** for actions that started and finished in the past.

Form

S + V2 (ed) / irregular

Examples

- I visited my grandparents yesterday.
- She watched a movie last night.
- They played football two days ago.

Time Expressions

- **Yesterday**
- **Last** (last week / last year)
- **Ago** (two days ago)
- **In** (2010)

Past Simple Passive

We use **Past Simple Passive** when the action is more important than who did it.

Form

S + was / were + V3 (ed)

Examples

- My car was repaired yesterday.
- The house was built in 2010.
- The letter was sent last week.

Important Expressions

When I was young, I used to play football.

It's time we played tennis.

I'd rather I went there.

2 Past Continuous & Past Continuous Passive

Past Continuous

We use **Past Continuous** for actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.

Form

S + was / were + V + ing

Examples

- I was watching TV at 8 o'clock yesterday.
- She was reading a book when I called her.
- They were playing in the park during the rain.

Time Expressions

At	At 10 o'clock yesterday, I was doing my homework.
On	On meeting him, I was walking to school.
While	While I was having lunch, my uncle came.
When	When the light went out, I was doing my homework.

Past Continuous Passive

We use **Past Continuous Passive** when the action was in progress in the past.

Form

S + was / were + being + V3 (ed)

Examples

- The room was being painted at that time.
- The road was being repaired last week.
- The cake was being made while we waited.

While + V + ing

We use while + past continuous to talk about two actions happening at the same time.

Examples

- While I was studying, my brother was listening to music.
- While she was cooking, he was setting the table.

Quick Tip

Past Simple → finished actions in the past.
Past Continuous → actions in progress in the past.
Passive → the action is more important than the doer.

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Past Simple Tense

Active & Passive Voice

1. Yesterday, the homework _____ by the students before noon.
   ○ a) completed ○ b) was completed ○ c) is completed ○ d) has completed

2. My father _____ this house in 2005.
   ○ a) built ○ b) was built ○ c) builds ○ d) building

3. The letters _____ yesterday afternoon.
   ○ a) sent ○ b) were sent ○ c) are sent ○ d) have sent

4. Two years ago, they _____ a new bridge across the river.
   ○ a) built ○ b) were built ○ c) build ○ d) building

5. In the past, many lessons _____ on paper.
   ○ a) wrote ○ b) were written ○ c) write ○ d) are written

6. When I was ten, I _____ football every weekend.
   ○ a) play ○ b) played ○ c) was played ○ d) playing

7. The window _____ by the strong wind last night.
   ○ a) broke ○ b) was broken ○ c) breaks ○ d) breaking

8. We _____ to visit our grandparents every summer.
   ○ a) use ○ b) used ○ c) were used ○ d) using

9. It's time the meeting _____.
   ○ a) started ○ b) start ○ c) starts ○ d) starting

10. I'd rather you _____ the truth yesterday.
    ○ a) tell ○ b) told ○ c) tells ○ d) telling

11. I wish I _____ more carefully during the exam yesterday.
    ○ a) study ○ b) studied ○ c) had studied ○ d) studying

12. The museum _____ by thousands of tourists in 2005.
    ○ a) visited ○ b) was visited ○ c) visits ○ d) visiting

13. A famous song _____ at the concert last night.
    ○ a) sang ○ b) was sung ○ c) sing ○ d) singing

14. Twenty years ago, people _____ letters instead of emails.
    ○ a) wrote ○ b) were written ○ c) write ○ d) writing

15. When I was young, I _____ afraid of the dark.
    ○ a) am ○ b) was ○ c) were ○ d) be

16. The classroom _____ by the workers yesterday.
    ○ a) cleaned ○ b) was cleaned ○ c) cleans ○ d) cleaning

17. In the past, many cars _____ by hand.
    ○ a) washed ○ b) were washed ○ c) wash ○ d) washing

18. Yesterday, the teacher _____ the lesson very clearly.
    ○ a) explained ○ b) was explained ○ c) explain ○ d) explaining

Good Luck Heroes - From Zero to Hero

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Past Simple & Past Continuous

Choose the correct answer

1. While I _____ for the bus, I saw an old friend.
   a) waited b) was waiting c) wait d) am waiting

2. While the dinner _____, the guests arrived.
   a) prepared b) was preparing c) was being prepared d) is prepared

3. As she _____ the book, she fell asleep.
   a) read b) was reading c) reads d) is reading

4. As the new system _____, many problems arose.
   a) implemented b) was implementing c) was being implemented d) is implemented

5. Just as he _____ the door, the phone rang.
   a) opened b) was opening c) opens d) is opening

6. Just as the speech _____, the power went out.
   a) started b) was starting c) was being started d) starts

7. When I arrived, she _____ a letter.
   a) wrote b) was writing c) writes d) is writing

8. When the news _____, everyone was shocked.
   a) announced b) was announcing c) was announced d) announces

9. While _____ to the music, she noticed a strange sound.
   a) listening b) listened c) was listening d) listen

10. On _____ the news, he immediately called his family.
    a) hearing b) heard c) hears d) to hear

11. _____ the party, we met many interesting people.
    a) While b) During c) When d) On

12. _____ his stay in London, he visited many museums.
    a) While b) As c) During d) When

13. The students _____ when the teacher entered the classroom.
    a) talked b) were talking c) talk d) are talking

14. The old house _____ last year.
    a) renovated b) was renovating c) was renovated d) is renovated

15. She _____ her car when it started to rain heavily.
    a) drove b) was driving c) drives d) is driving

16. A new bridge _____ across the river at that time.
    a) built b) was building c) was being built d) is built

17. They _____ a movie when the electricity went out.
    a) watched b) were watching c) watch d) are watching

18. The letter _____ by the secretary yesterday morning.
    a) typed b) was typing c) was typed d) is typed

Good Luck Heroes - From Zero to Hero

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Unit One - Egypts' Heritage
Lessons (4 - 5)

Vocabulary

عادة Habit	بدائية Barbarism / Savagery	مبدع Creative	واقعي Non-fiction (Real)	حضارة (مجتمع له ثقافة خاصة) Civilization (A society that has its own culture)
يعرض Display	موارد مشتركة Shared resources	يُورث Inherit	يحترم - احترام Respect	لديه معرفة Have knowledge
عبارة - تعبير Phrase	أصل المشكلة Root (origin) of the problem	يُعيد صياغة Rephrase	دليل Evidence	أوقات منتظمة Regular times
يتدفق Run through	إعجاب المشجعين Admiration of fans	خبير هام Leading expert	قائدة Leadership	يعبر عن رأيه Express his opinion
سلع Merchandise	يقدم نصيحة Give advice	تاجر Merchant	بييع Sell (Sold)	الكتاب كله Entire book
يحب (احترام) Admire (Respect)	قيمة - يقوم Value	تواصل Communication	مشهد Scene	مناسب Convenient
مقال Article	مصدر قيم Valuable source	حكيم Wise	هدية Gift	فائدة - يستفيد Benefit
نتائج / فشل / خسارة Achievement (Result) × Failure / Loss	تفكير جيد Good thinking	مكان آخر Elsewhere	تاج Monuments	يتقدم Advance / Develop (Make progress)
بصيرة - فهم Insight	متعة - سعادة Pleasure	استنتاج Conclusion	يشتري Buy	مشتري Buyer / Customer

Verbal Collocations

يفتخر بالماضي Honor the past	يراجع Do revision	يُبني المستقبل Build tomorrow	يتقدم Make progress	يُبني آثار Build monuments
يكسب الاحترام Gain respect	يطور علم الرياضيات Develop mathematics	يحمي الكنوز Protect treasures	يكسب إعجاب Gain admiration	يقدم نصائح Give advice
				يواجه تحديات Face challenges

First Secondary Term 1

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Unit One - Egypts' Heritage
Lessons (4 - 5)

1 Expressions & Prepositions

يتقمص الشخصية Answer in character	دعوة للعمل Call to action	يوزن بين القديم والجديد Balance between old and new	يقف في موقع جيد بالفخر Stand where pride begins
يتواصل مع Connect with	يجهز ل Prepare for	يشارك في Take part in	جذور تبدو عميقة في التاريخ Roots run deep in history
يتقدم Move forward	ينقل (ثقافة) Pass on	يعجب ب Admire for	يؤمن ب Believe in
أشكال / أشكال متعددة Figure / Figures		أشكال Figure	

2 Skills

منظر طبيعي	مشهد	دليل (يعد)	دليل – أدلة (اسم لا يعد)	نصيحة - نصائح	نصيحة (لا تعد)	ينصح (فعل)
Scenery	Scene	A clue	Evidence	Piece / Pieces of advice	Advice	Advise

مقال (A piece of writing) — يتكون من ثلاث أجزاء أساسية / It has three main parts:

(1) مقدمة Introduction	الرئيسية (Thesis (Main idea	جملة الجذب (Hook (Attention grabber	حقائق (Background information (Facts
(2) فقرات Body paragraphs	جملة الموضوع (The first sentence is the topic sentence.)	تفاصيل (Supporting details)	أمثلة (Examples)
(3) خاتمة Conclusion (Closing sentence)	إعادة صياغة الفكرة الرئيسية (Restate the thesis)	تلخيص الأفكار (Summarize the ideas)	

First Secondary Term 1

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Choose the correct answer

1. Ancient Egypt is considered one of the greatest _____ in human history.
   A) habits B) civilizations C) scenes D) articles
2. The teacher asked the students to _____ the difficult sentence in simpler words.
   A) rephrase B) inherit C) display D) sell
3. We must _____ the past while we build a better future.
   A) honor B) run through C) buy D) conclude
4. Scientists hope to _____ more progress in protecting ancient monuments.
   A) make B) do C) take D) give
5. Many young people _____ admiration from the public because of their hard work.
   A) gain B) sell C) inherit D) display
6. The museum will _____ a special collection of ancient jewelry next month.
   A) display B) rephrase C) buy D) conclude
7. Egyptians should take _____ in protecting their cultural heritage.
   A) part B) place C) time D) care
8. The roots of Egyptian civilization _____ deep in history.
   A) run B) walk C) move D) stand
9. Parents always try to _____ good values to their children.
   A) pass on B) run through C) sell D) buy
10. In a good essay, the first part that attracts the reader's attention is called the _____.
    A) hook B) conclusion C) supporting detail D) example
11. We need to _____ between preserving the old monuments and building modern cities.
    A) balance B) inherit C) display D) sell
12. The article was written by a _____ expert in Egyptian history.
    A) leading B) regular C) shared D) convenient
13. The government is trying to _____ treasures from being stolen.
    A) protect B) make C) gain D) do
14. Many tourists _____ the beautiful scenery of the Nile.
    A) admire B) sell C) rephrase D) inherit
15. The students were asked to _____ for the final exam carefully.
    A) prepare B) run C) buy D) conclude

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16 The main idea of an essay is usually found in the _____.
A) examples B) scenery C) thesis statement D) conclusion only

17 Reading non-fiction books can _____ our knowledge about the past.
A) buy B) display C) sell D) increase

18 We should _____ where pride begins and never forget our roots.
A) run B) walk C) sit D) stand

19 The merchant decided to _____ all his merchandise at a low price.
A) inherit B) admire C) rephrase D) sell

20 Young people must _____ challenges if they want to succeed.
A) gain B) make C) do D) face

21 The writer used a strong _____ at the beginning of the essay to attract the reader.
A) evidence B) scenery C) conclusion D) hook

22 I really admire him _____ his honesty and hard work.
A) of B) with C) from D) for

23 We should _____ in the importance of education for building the future.
A) buy B) run C) sell D) believe

24 The students will _____ revision before the test next week.
A) give B) make C) take D) do

25 Ancient Egyptians left us many valuable _____ of knowledge.
A) habits B) buyers C) sources D) scenes

26 The doctor _____ me to drink more water every day.
A) advice B) advices C) adviced D) advised

27 The essay should end with a clear _____ that summarizes the main ideas.
A) hook B) scene C) introduction D) conclusion

28 The team managed to _____ respect from everyone after their great performance.
A) make B) do C) take D) gain

29 Modern technology helps us _____ with people all over the world.
A) inherit B) display C) sell D) connect

30 Egypt is trying to _____ forward while keeping its unique identity.
A) run B) sit C) stand D) move

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Unit One

Synonyms & Antonyms

First Secondary - Term one

1. Which word is a synonym of “Ancestor”?
   A) Merchant B) Citizen C) Forefather D) Buyer
2. Which word has the same meaning as “Legacy”?
   A) Economy B) Heritage C) Profession D) Attraction
3. Which word is the opposite of “Lack”?
   A) Progress B) Sacrifice C) Duty D) Have
4. Which word is a synonym of “Determination”?
   A) Privilege B) Harmony C) Perseverance D) Balance
5. Which word has the same meaning as “Restore”?
   A) Record B) Repair C) Gather D) Shape
6. Which word is the antonym of “Barbarism”?
   A) Habit B) Creative C) Scene D) Civilization
7. Which word is a synonym of “Progress”?
   A) Lack B) Sacrifice C) Advance D) Duty
8. Which word has the same meaning as “Significant”?
   A) Regular B) Important C) Convenient D) Entire
9. Which word is the opposite of “Failure”?
   A) Conclusion B) Insight C) Achievement D) Pleasure
10. Which word is a synonym of “Admire”?
    A) Sell B) Buy C) Respect D) Inherit
11. Which word has the same meaning as “Valuable”?
    A) Fake B) Soft C) Precious D) Crowded
12. Which word is the opposite of “Ignorance”?
    A) Habit B) Awareness C) Scene D) Gift
13. Which word is a synonym of “Give advice”?
    A) Sell B) Advise C) Buy D) Display
14. Which word has the same meaning as “Honor the past”?
    A) Forget the past B) Sell the past C) Respect the past D) Change the past
15. Which word is the opposite of “Destroy”?
    A) Face B) Gather C) Preserve D) Shape
16. Which word is a synonym of “Inspiration”?
    A) Conflict B) Worry C) Motivation D) Isolation

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Vocabulary Review
Unit One

Choose the correct answer.

1. An ..... is a person from generations ago who is part of your family history.
   a) lawyer b) citizen c) merchant d) ancestor

2. The Pyramids are a famous tourist ..... that draws millions of visitors every year.
   a) pride b) insight c) attraction d) mission

3. Our ancestors left us a great ..... of beautiful monuments and rich culture.
   a) thesis b) legacy c) phrase d) scene

4. Raising ..... about the importance of education is the duty of every citizen.
   a) economy b) pride c) awareness d) harmony

5. With strong ..... and hard work, you can achieve all your goals in life.
   a) communication b) merchandise c) determination d) pleasure

6. The heart of a healthy person will ..... regularly to pump blood all over the body.
   a) gather b) sell c) display d) beat

7. Students should ..... knowledge from different sources to write a good research.
   a) inherit b) express c) gather d) rephrase

8. It is a great ..... to study in such a modern and well-equipped school.
   a) preservation b) funding c) sacrifice d) privilege

9. Every true citizen loves his ..... and is ready to defend it against any enemy.
   a) duty b) mission c) legacy d) homeland

10. The poor harvest was due to a severe ..... of rain during the summer months.
    a) pride b) lack c) thesis d) beat

11. The government decided to ..... the old historical buildings to keep their original beauty.
    a) imagine b) restore c) display d) express

12. We should ..... our parents and teachers for their great efforts and kindness.
    a) sell b) rephrase c) honor d) gather

13. Teaching is a noble ..... that helps in shaping the minds of the future generations.
    a) phrase b) profession c) scene d) thesis

14. The ..... of our natural environment is essential for the survival of all living creatures.
    a) determination b) preservation c) communication d) admiration

15. The discovery of the new ancient tomb was a ..... event in the history of archaeology.
    a) convenient b) entire c) verbal d) significant

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Unit Two - Hands Help, Hearts Care

Lessons (1 - 2)

Vocabulary

يهتم ب Look after	يختفي يظهر Fade Appear	يلف (شيء) Wrap	مزاج Mood	نزاع Conflict
يتدحور - ينزلق Slip	يعانق - عناق Hug	رخصة Licence	يقلق - قلق Worry	يحدق Stare Gaze
حملة Campaign	حي Community	نمو - تطور Growth	فرن Oven	يطرق طرقاً خفيفاً Tap
عقار Property	يساعد - يدعم Support	متقابل X متشائم Optimism Pessimism	لطف Kindness	شتلة Sapling
يتبرع Donate	Fill (with) يملأ	درجات Grades	جمهور Audience	يجدد Renew
عمل جماعي Teamwork	يحول - يغير Transform (Change)	يشارك في Participate in	يتحدث بجرأة Speak up	صوت ناعم Soft sound
مرهق Overwhelmed	يعزل Isolate	Hope يتمنى - أمل	دومانغنا ممتد طول الحياة	فاماان Cloth
يخدم Serve	Isolated (Separated) معزول	Light up (Lit up) Brighten / Shine يضيء	Waste	

Prepositions & Collocations

يهتم - رعاية Care (about - for)	ثقة Confidence (Trust)	يحمي من Protect from	يساعد في Help with	يواصل Carry on
خدمة عامة Public service	النشيد الوطني National anthem	يتحدث مع Speak to	يحظر ولة Fill with	يستسلم Give up
يعكس حالتها المزاجية Mirror her mood	رائع - لا يقاوم Irresistible (Attractive)	منخرط في Involved in	ينظر إلى بتحديق Stare at	يصوت في Vote in
يلتزم بقواعد المرور Follow / Obey rules	يحدث فرق او تغيير Make a difference	يقدم مساعدة Give help	يقدم بوقت Give time	

First Secondary First Term

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1. Parents should always _____ their children when they are sick.
   A) waste B) look after C) isolate D) give up

2. The teacher told the students to _____ in the environmental campaign.
   A) stare B) slip C) participate D) fade

3. We should all try to _____ a difference in our community.
   A) give B) carry C) do D) make

4. When she saw the sad news, her _____ changed completely.
   A) licence B) mood C) cloth D) sapling

5. Young people should _____ their voice and speak up for what is right.
   A) wrap B) use C) waste D) fill

6. The doctor advised him not to _____ about things he cannot control.
   A) serve B) renew C) hug D) worry

7. We must protect our environment _____ pollution.
   A) at B) with C) on D) from

8. The students decided to _____ money to help poor families.
   A) stare B) slip C) donate D) fade

9. After the long trip, the whole family felt _____ with happiness.
   A) wrapped B) filled C) isolated D) wasted

10. Teamwork helps us _____ challenges more easily.
    A) slip B) stare C) fade D) overcome

11. She gave her mother a warm _____ to show how much she loved her.
    A) grade B) hug C) licence D) conflict

12. We should never _____ hope even when things are difficult.
    A) look after B) fill with C) give up D) light up

13. The old man asked the children to _____ the rules of the park.
    A) wrap B) isolate C) waste D) follow / obey

14. The beautiful music helped to _____ the room and make everyone happy.
    A) conflict B) light up C) waste D) slip

15. Many volunteers _____ their time to help in the public service campaign.
    A) fade B) give C) slip D) stare

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16 She could not stop _____ at the beautiful painting in the museum.
A) wrapping B) donating C) staring D) hugging

17 Planting a _____ is a small act of kindness that helps the environment.
A) conflict B) licence C) sapling D) mood

18 The community worked together with great _____ to clean the beach.
A) waste B) isolation C) pessimism D) teamwork

19 She is very involved _____ helping others in her neighborhood.
A) at B) on C) from D) in

20 The teacher was very proud of the students' _____ in the project.
A) conflict B) slip C) effort / participation D) worry

21 We should always show _____ to people who need our help.
A) waste B) conflict C) grades D) kindness

22 The old building will be _____ next year to make it look new again.
A) slipped B) wrapped C) renewed D) isolated

23 Correct collocation:
His success gave him a lot of _____ in himself.
A) audience B) licence C) confidence D) property

24 The little girl's smile could _____ anyone's bad mood.
A) conflict B) waste C) brighten D) isolate

25 He felt _____ when he had too much homework and exams at the same time.
A) wrapped B) stared C) renewed D) overwhelmed

26 The whole _____ enjoyed the school play very much.
A) sapling B) grades C) audience D) community

27 We should not _____ food or water because many people need them.
A) participate B) renew C) waste D) hug

28 The campaign aims to _____ people's lives through education and support.
A) stare B) slip C) transform D) wrap

29 She cares deeply _____ the environment and animal rights.
A) with B) from C) about D) at

30 Even in difficult times, we should try to keep an attitude of _____.
A) worry B) optimism C) isolation D) conflict

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Model Verbs

for Suggestions, Advice and Prohibition

in the Present and Past

Passive and Active

Should
(advice / suggestion)

PRESENT		PAST		NEGATIVE	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
You should study English every day.	English should be studied every day.	You should have studied for the test.	English should have been studied.	You shouldn't skip your homework.	English shouldn't be skipped.
★ It's a good idea.	★ It's a good idea.	★ It was a good idea.	★ It was a good idea.	★ It isn't a good idea.	★ It isn't a good idea.

Must
(strong obligation)

PRESENT		PAST		NEGATIVE	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
You must wear a seat belt.	A seat belt must be worn.	You must have finished your homework.	Your homework must have been finished.	You mustn't cheat in the exam.	You mustn't be cheated in the exam.
★ It is very important.	★ It is very important.	★ It was very important.	★ It was very important.	★ It is not important.	★ It is not important.

Ought to
(advice / moral obligation)

PRESENT		PAST		NEGATIVE	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
You ought to be kind to others.	Others ought to be treated with kindness.	You ought to have called your friend.	Your friend ought to have been called.	You ought not to waste water.	Water ought not to be wasted.
★ It is the right thing to do.	★ It is the right thing to do.	★ It was the right thing to do.	★ It was the right thing to do.	★ It is not the right thing to do.	★ It is not the right thing to do.

Need
(necessity)

PRESENT		PAST		NEGATIVE (needn't)	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
You need more practice.	More practice needs to be done.	You needed to rest yesterday.	You needed to be given more time.	You don't need to worry.	Worry doesn't need to be done.
★ It is necessary.	★ It is necessary.	★ It was necessary.	★ It was necessary.	★ It isn't necessary.	★ It isn't necessary.

needn't = don't need to

- ✔ You needn't bring anything. (You don't need to bring anything.)
- ✔ She needn't finish it today. (She doesn't need to finish it today.)

★ **Examples with needn't** ★

- ✔ We needn't meet tomorrow. (We don't need to meet tomorrow.)
- ✔ You needn't worry. (You don't need to worry.)

Have to
(obligation / rule)

PRESENT		PAST		NEGATIVE (don't have to)	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
You have to follow the rules.	The rules have to be followed.	You had to wake up early.	You had to be woken up early.	You don't have to come if you're busy.	You don't have to be invited.
★ It is not optional.	★ It is not optional.	★ It was not optional.	★ It was not optional.	★ It is optional.	★ It is optional.

don't have to = not necessary

- ✔ You don't have to do your homework now. (It is not necessary.)
- ✔ He doesn't have to go to school on Fridays. (It is not necessary.)

★ **Examples with don't have to** ★

- ✔ We don't have to bring lunch. (It is not necessary.)
- ✔ You don't have to help if you're tired. (It is not necessary.)

USES

- Should / Ought to = advice, suggestion
- Must = strong obligation
- Need / Have to = necessity, rule

QUICK TIPS

- ✔ Use SHOULD for advice.
- ✔ Use MUST for strong rules.
- ✔ Use OUGHT TO for what is right.
- ✔ Use NEED / NEEDN'T for necessity.
- ✔ Use HAVE TO for rules / obligation.

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Modal Verbs

1. You _____ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's the law.
   A) should B) must C) needn't D) would rather

2. I think you _____ see a doctor. You don't look well.
   A) mustn't B) should C) have to D) need

3. Students _____ cheat in exams. It's strictly forbidden.
   A) shouldn't B) mustn't C) needn't D) ought to

4. You _____ tell anyone about this. It's a secret.
   A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) needn't D) had better

5. She _____ work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.
   A) must B) has to C) needn't D) should

6. You _____ smoke here. This is a no-smoking area.
   A) don't have to B) mustn't C) needn't D) ought to

7. Employees _____ work overtime this week. The manager said it's not necessary.
   A) have to B) has to C) don't have to D) mustn't

8. You _____ be so rude to your parents!
   A) shouldn't B) must C) needn't D) ought to

9. He _____ finish the report by Friday. His boss said so.
   A) has to B) needn't C) would rather D) shouldn't

10. You _____ drive so fast. It's dangerous.
    A) must B) mustn't C) have to D) need

11. We _____ hurry. We still have plenty of time.
    A) mustn't B) needn't C) ought to D) had better

12. She _____ study harder if she wants to pass the exam.
    A) mustn't B) should C) needn't D) would rather

13. You _____ wear formal clothes to the party. It's casual.
    A) have to B) don't have to C) must D) ought to

14. I _____ go out tonight. I'd prefer to stay in and watch a movie.
    A) would rather not B) mustn't C) needn't D) shouldn't

15. You _____ take an umbrella. It might rain later.
    A) should B) mustn't C) needn't D) would rather

16. You _____ eat so much junk food. It's bad for your health.
    A) had better not B) needn't C) must D) would rather

17. Children _____ play with matches. It's very dangerous.
    A) mustn't B) needn't C) have to D) ought to

18. We _____ be quiet in the library.
    A) must B) needn't C) would rather D) shouldn't

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Unit Two - Hands Help - Hearts Care
Lessons (4 - 5)

1. VOCABULARY

واجب **Duty**	يتصرف **Act**	للأسف **Sadly**	لكن - مع ذلك **Yet**
فيضان **Flood / Overflow**	مصاب **Injured**	سلم متنقل **Ladder**	نسيج **Texture**
ينقذ **Rescue / Save**	قيم - يستحق **Worth**	يطفي **Put out**	مخاطر **Risk / Endanger**
خطر X آمن **Risky X Safe / Secure**	صوت أوراق الشجر **Rustling**	طحلب **Moss**	إجمالي - عام **Overall**
يتنفس **Breathe**	يغرق **Drown**	رطب **Damp**	حقيقة **Truth (Fact)**
يحبس - يصيد **Trap**	عاصفة **Storm**	مزدحم **Crowded**	حالة طوارئ **Emergency (Crisis)**
ينتشر بسرعة **Spread quickly**	منقذ **Lifeguard**	جزء - نوع **Aspect**	للأبد **Forever**
يستحق الكثير من المال **Worth a lot of money**	يعاني من فقدان **Suffer a loss**	يتخذ إجراء **Take action**	يتخذ قرار **Take / Make a decision**
ينقذ الأرواح **Save lives**	يواجه خطر **Face / Experience danger**	يناقش موضوع **Discuss a topic**	يتصرف في حالة الطوارئ **Act in an emergency**

2. EXPRESSIONS

No matter the cost	مهما كلف الأمر	= To do anything, even if it is hard.
(Be) worth every risk	لابد ان تخاطر	= You should take the risk
In times of danger	في أوقات الخطر	= When there is trouble
Every risk is worth it	من الجيد ان تخاطر	= It is good to take risks

3. PREPOSITIONS

Argue for يجادل لصالح	**Rescue from** ينقذ من	**Wait for** ينتظر
Argue against يجادل ضد	**Look for** يبحث عن	**Put out** يطفي
Trust in يثق في	**Look after** يعتني ب	**Move out** ينتقل من مكان
Each other (بين اثنين) بعضهم البعض بين اثنين	**One another** (أكثر من اثنين) بعضهم البعض بين أكثر من اثنين	

4. DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Uses the five senses (Sight - Hearing - Smell - Taste - Touch)	يستخدم الحواس الخمس
describes one aspect (part) of a person, place, thing or feeling (In details).	يصف جزء بالتفصيل
Creates a picture in the reader's mind.	يخلق صورة في ذهن القارئ
Vivid (Clear) description.	وصف واضح
Helps the reader to imagine.	يساعد القارئ أن يتخيل

First Secondary Term 1

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Choose the correct answer

1. The firefighters managed to _____ the people from the burning building.
   A) drown B) trap C) rescue D) argue
2. We will help the injured people _____ the cost.
   A) every risk B) no matter C) worth every D) in times
3. In times of _____, people should stay calm and help each other.
   A) moss B) ladder C) texture D) danger
4. The lifeguard jumped into the water to _____ a drowning child.
   A) look for B) move out C) save D) put out
5. We should always _____ action when we see someone in danger.
   A) give B) do C) take D) make
6. The old wooden door had a rough _____.
   A) storm B) flood C) texture D) emergency
7. The volunteers argued _____ building a new hospital in the village.
   A) at B) from C) on D) for
8. After the heavy rain, the river began to _____.
   A) rustle B) drown C) breathe D) overflow
9. Many people _____ a great loss after the strong storm.
   A) waited B) put out C) suffered D) rescued
10. Helping others is always _____ every risk.
    A) worth B) in times C) forever D) no matter
11. The children could hear the _____ of leaves in the wind.
    A) crowded B) rustling C) overall D) damp
12. The firemen worked hard to _____ the fire.
    A) wait for B) look after C) move out D) put out
13. A good descriptive essay creates a clear _____ in the reader's mind.
    A) aspect B) trap C) picture D) duty
14. The doctor said the patient was still able to _____ normally.
    A) spread B) trap C) breathe D) drown
15. We should always look _____ our elderly neighbours.
    A) for B) from C) out D) after

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16 The beach was very _____ during the summer holiday.
A) damp B) risky C) crowded D) injured

17 A descriptive essay helps the reader to _____ the scene clearly.
A) drown B) trap C) imagine D) argue

18 In a descriptive essay, the writer uses the five _____ to help the reader feel the description.
A) duties B) senses C) storms D) ladders

19 The police managed to _____ the thief before he escaped.
A) rescue B) put out C) trap D) argue

20 _____ of danger, people should stay together and help one another.
A) No matter B) Worth every C) In times D) Every risk

21 The wet ground felt _____ under our feet.
A) risky B) crowded C) damp D) overall

22 I completely trust _____ my best friend.
A) for B) in C) from D) after

23 Saving someone's life is a great _____.
A) texture B) moss C) duty D) ladder

24 The news of the accident _____ very quickly among the students.
A) drowned B) rescued C) spread D) argued

25 The firefighters _____ lives every day.
A) suffer B) face C) save D) discuss

26 A vivid description in a descriptive essay helps the reader to see a clear _____.
A) picture B) duty C) trap D) aspect

27 They are looking _____ a safe place to stay after the flood.
A) after B) for C) from D) out

28 The old man climbed the _____ carefully to reach the roof.
A) storm B) flood C) ladder D) moss

29 A good descriptive essay describes one aspect of a person, place or thing in _____.
A) short sentences B) details C) numbers only D) questions

30 In an emergency, people should _____ quickly and help those who are injured.
A) drown B) rustle C) act D) trap

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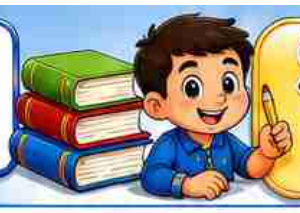
Unit Two



Synonyms & Antonyms

First Secondary - Term one

1. Which word is a synonym of “Rescue”?
   A) Drown B) Trap C) Risk D) Save
2. Which word has the same meaning as “Look after”?
   A) Give up B) Care for C) Put out D) Move out
3. Which word is the opposite of “Optimism”?
   A) Kindness B) Support C) Pessimism D) Growth
4. Which word is a synonym of “Stare”?
   A) Hug B) Slip C) Gaze D) Worry
5. Which word has the same meaning as “Transform”?
   A) Waste B) Change C) Isolate D) Serve
6. Which word is the opposite of “Fade”?
   A) Wrap B) Appear C) Mood D) Conflict
7. Which word is a synonym of “Brighten”?
   A) Drown B) Trap C) Light up D) Suffer
8. Which word has the same meaning as “Risky”?
   A) Safe B) Secure C) Damp D) Dangerous
9. Which word is the opposite of “Safe”?
   A) Secure B) Worth C) Risky D) Overall
10. Which word is a synonym of “Protect”?
    A) Give up B) Put out C) Look after D) Wait for
11. Which word has the same meaning as “Carry on”?
    A) Give up B) Continue C) Move out D) Look for
12. Which word is the opposite of “Give up”?
    A) Put out B) Carry on C) Wait for D) Look after
13. Which word is a synonym of “Isolated”?
    A) Crowded B) Involved C) Separated D) Supported
14. Which word has the same meaning as “Emergency”?
    A) Duty B) Crisis C) Act D) Texture
15. Which word is the opposite of “Drown”?
    A) Trap B) Storm C) Rescue D) Flood
16. Which word is a synonym of “Worth”?
    A) Risk B) Loss C) Value D) Danger

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Vocabulary Review
Unit Two

Choose the correct answer.

1 Please ..... the gift in beautiful paper before giving it to her.
a) wrap b) fade c) slip d) tap

2 The bright colors of the old painting started to ..... over time.
a) fade b) wrap c) slip d) tap

3 You cannot drive a car legally without a valid driving ..... .
a) licence b) mood c) cloth d) oven

4 The two countries had a long ..... that lasted for many years.
a) conflict b) hug c) slip d) tap

5 He is in a bad ..... today because he failed the exam.
a) mood b) cloth c) oven d) tap

6 Don't ..... about the future; everything will be fine.
a) worry b) stare c) slip d) tap

7 She gave her mother a warm ..... when she returned home.
a) hug b) stare c) slip d) tap

8 Be careful not to ..... on the wet floor.
a) slip b) stare c) hug d) tap

9 We should work together to keep our ..... clean and safe.
a) community b) oven c) moss d) ladder

11 The school started a ..... to plant more trees in the city.
a) campaign b) texture c) flood d) storm

12 It is impolite to ..... at people when they are eating.
a) stare b) wrap c) fade d) slip

13 The ..... jumped into the water quickly to save the drowning boy.
a) lifeguard b) merchant c) lawyer d) ancestor

14 You must learn how to swim so you don't ..... in the deep sea.
a) drown b) breathe c) rescue d) slip

15 Paying taxes is a legal ..... for every citizen in the country.
a) obligation b) mood c) cloth d) oven

Ahmed Abou Senna - English language teacher
First Secondary - Term 1

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Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer

1. The windows _____ by the cleaner yesterday.
   A) cleaned B) were cleaned C) were cleaning D) clean

2. While the students _____ the test, the lights went out.
   A) did B) were doing C) were done D) have done

3. I _____ play football every Friday, but now I prefer basketball.
   A) use to B) used to C) am used to D) using to

4. Mona used to be shy, _____ now she is very confident.
   A) and B) but C) because D) so

5. I'd rather _____ at home than go out today.
   A) stay B) stayed C) staying D) to stay

6. It's time we _____ for school.
   A) leave B) left C) leaving D) have left

7. I wish I _____ taller.
   A) am B) was C) were D) have been

8. _____ I arrived home, my mother was cooking dinner.
   A) When B) While C) During D) Since

9. While my father _____ TV, my mother was reading.
   A) watched B) watches C) was watching D) is watching

10. During the lesson, the students _____ quietly.
    A) listened B) were listening C) listen D) have listened

11. At 7 o'clock yesterday, the workers _____ the road.
    A) repaired B) repair C) were repairing D) have repaired

12. You _____ wear a seat belt. It's the law.
    A) must B) mustn't C) don't have to D) needn't

13. We _____ wear school uniforms on Fridays because it's a free dress day.
    A) must B) have to C) don't have to D) mustn't

14. You _____ buy any bread. We already have enough.
    A) need B) needn't C) must D) have to

15. My bike _____ from the garage last night.
    A) stole B) was stolen C) was stealing D) has stolen

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16 When I was young, I _____ watch cartoons every day.
A) use to B) used to C) am used to D) using to

17 At 8 p.m. yesterday, the dinner _____ by my mother.
A) cooked B) was cooked C) was being cooked D) has cooked

18 We _____ live in a small village, but now we live in Cairo.
A) use to B) used to C) using to D) are used to

19 Omar used to live in a village, but now he _____ in Cairo.
A) live B) lives C) lived D) living

20 Salma used to be shy, but now she _____ speak quietly anymore.
A) doesn't B) didn't C) isn't D) wasn't

21 It's time we _____ our homework.
A) do B) did C) doing D) have done

22 I wish I _____ speak French fluently.
A) can B) could C) will D) have

23 _____ I opened the door, I saw my friend.
A) When B) While C) During D) Since

24 While the teacher _____ the lesson, the students were taking notes.
A) explained B) explains C) was explaining D) has explained

25 During the holiday, we _____ our grandparents every day.
A) visited B) visit C) were visiting D) have visited

26 At 7 o'clock yesterday, my father _____ his car.
A) washed B) washes C) was washing D) has washed

27 You _____ smoke in the hospital.
A) must B) have to C) mustn't D) need

28 Students _____ wear the school uniform every Monday.
A) don't have to B) have to C) needn't D) mustn't

29 You _____ bring your lunch today. The school will provide food.
A) must B) needn't C) have to D) need

30 The classroom _____ while the students were playing outside.
A) cleaned B) was being cleaned C) was cleaned D) cleans

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Unit Three - Truth Vs. Lies
Lessons (1 - 2)

Vocabulary

ملابس Clothing	مذنب Guilty	حقيقي - أصلي Genuine	قريب من Close to	سري Confidential
مزيف Fake	يخدع Deceive / Trick / Cheat	عقار Property	صبر Patience	يخون Betray
يمتلك Own	أرباح Profits	واضح Clear	يستدين Owe	سلوك Behaviour
بعدم أمانة Dishonestly	يتحقق - يؤكد - يثبت Verify / Confirm / Prove	سرقة Theft	شرح Explanation	يتوقف مؤقتاً Pause / Stop
يستغل Exploit	عالق Stuck	يؤكد Confirm	استغلال Exploitation	أسلوب Tactic
بلا شك No doubt	بدنياً Physically	منصة Platform	تقييمات Instructions	يتردد Hesitate
يخدع Cheat	حارس Guard	مستشار Advisor	نية Intention	يدرك Realise
يرتدي Put on	ضحية Victim	يحتال - احتيال Scam/ Cheat / Swindle	يتظاهر Pretend	يدعم مع Fit in with
يضع فخ Set a trap	يظهر Appearance	يسقط Fall for a scam	يستلف Lend Borrow	يكسب معروف Gain a favor
يطلب معروف Return a favor	يكذب Tell a lie to	يسيطر على Take control of	يؤثر Affect	يبقي سر Keep a secret
مصادر موثوقة Reliable sources	يمارس ضغط Apply pressure	تأثير Effect	يعد بالوعد Keep / Make a promise	احرص و لا تخون Trust but verify
يشعر بالإحراج Feel embarrassed	نكهة - طعم Flavor	يعذر Give an apology	يقع في فخ (Be) caught in a trap	يبدو مثل علامة حمراء That sounds like a red flag
يعتبر في الخيارات Consider the options	ينشر شائعات عن Spread rumors about	نشر كخمل Wolf in sheep's clothing	ذئب في Wolf in sheep's clothing	يخفي السر عن Keep secret from

Lie - Lied - Lies (Lying) يكذب
Lie - Lay - Lain (Lying) يستلقي
Lay - Laid - Laid (Laying) يضع - يضع البيض

Prepositions

يعاني من Suffer from	يستغل من أجل Exploit for	يطلب Ask for	يحقق من Verify with	ينصرف بطريقة Act in
ينتشر شائعات عن Spread rumors about	يثق ب Trust in	متأكد من Sure about	يخفي السر عن Keep secret from	

First Secondary
Term 1

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Unit Three - Lessons (1 - 2)

Choose the correct answer

First Secondary - Term One

1. The company tried to _____ customers by selling fake products.
   A) verify B) guard C) deceive D) confirm

2. She felt _____ after she was caught telling a lie.
   A) patient B) genuine C) embarrassed D) clear

3. We should never spread rumors _____ our friends.
   A) from B) with C) about D) in

4. He promised to _____ a favor after I helped him.
   A) keep B) return C) take D) set

5. The police managed to _____ the thief before he escaped.
   A) hesitate B) pretend C) catch D) owe

6. That strange offer _____ a red flag.
   A) falls for B) sounds like C) fits in D) puts on

7. You should always _____ the information with reliable sources.
   A) exploit B) betray C) verify D) apply

8. She decided to _____ the truth even though it was difficult.
   A) hide B) keep C) tell D) spread

9. Many people suffer _____ stress at work.
   A) about B) with C) from D) for

10. The man in the nice suit turned out to be a _____ in sheep's clothing.
    A) victim B) wolf C) advisor D) guard

11. He tried to _____ control of the company dishonestly.
    A) give B) keep C) take D) lend

12. Don't _____ for a scam online.
    A) set B) fall C) put D) gain

13. She asked her friend to _____ the secret from everyone.
    A) spread B) tell C) keep D) verify

14. The teacher told the students not to _____ during the exam.
    A) confirm B) cheat C) hesitate D) realise

15. I completely trust _____ my brother.
    A) about B) from C) in D) with

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16 After the argument, he decided to _____ an apology.
A) take B) give C) keep D) set

17 The company made huge _____ by selling the product at a high price.
A) tactics B) platforms C) profits D) instructions

18 You should trust people, but always _____.
A) pretend B) hesitate C) verify D) exploit

19 She felt _____ when her friend betrayed her.
A) genuine B) clear C) guilty D) patient

20 They tried to exploit the workers _____ more money.
A) from B) with C) for D) about

21 The police set a _____ to catch the criminals.
A) secret B) trap C) favor D) promise

22 He tried to _____ that he was sick so he could stay home.
A) confirm B) pretend C) verify D) realise

23 We should always use _____ sources of information.
A) fake B) confidential C) reliable D) physical

24 She was _____ in a difficult situation and didn't know what to do.
A) clear B) genuine C) stuck D) close

25 Are you sure _____ this information?
A) from B) with C) about D) in

26 The manager asked for a full _____ of what happened.
A) intention B) explanation C) appearance D) flavor

27 He decided to _____ the pressure and tell the truth.
A) keep B) take C) apply D) give

28 Don't _____ a secret if someone trusts you with it.
A) keep B) return C) break D) gain

29 The girl was the _____ of an online scam.
A) advisor B) guard C) victim D) platform

30 Please keep this information secret _____ the others.
A) about B) with C) from D) in

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CONDITIONALS

Talking about situations and their results

Second Preparatory
Term 1

ZERO CONDITIONAL

(Facts / General Truths)

We use Zero conditional for things that are always true.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + Present Simple	Present Simple

Examples

- ✓ If you heat ice, it melts.
- ✓ If it rains, the grass gets wet.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

(Real Possibility / Future)

We use First conditional for possible situations in the future.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + Present Simple	will + base verb

Examples

- ✓ If you study hard, you will pass the test.
- ✓ If it rains, we will stay at home.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

(Unreal Present / Imagination)

We use Second conditional for unreal or impossible situations in the present.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + Past Simple	would + base verb

Examples

- ✓ If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.
- ✓ If I had more time, I would learn guitar.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

(Unreal Past / Regret)

We use Third conditional for unreal situations in the past and their results.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + Past Perfect (had + past participle)	would have + past participle

Examples

- ✓ If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.
- ✓ If we had left earlier, we would have missed the traffic.

IF OMITTED (NO IF)

We can remove if when the condition comes first. We can also remove if in other types.

Type	With if	Without if	Example
1 Present / Future (First Conditional)	If I play well, I will win.	• Should I play well, I will win. • Unless I play well, I won't win.	
2 Unreal Present (Second Conditional)	If I played well, I would win.	• Should I play well, I would win. • Were I to play well, I would win.	
	If I were rich, I would be happy.	• Were I rich, I would be happy. • Should I be rich, I would be happy.	
3 Unreal Past (Third Conditional)	If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam.	• Had I studied hard, I would have passed the exam. • Were I to study hard, I would have passed the exam.	

UNLESS = IF ... NOT

We use unless to mean "if not"

Structure

Unless + Present Simple, will + base verb

- ✓ Unless you study, you will fail the test. (If you don't study, you will fail the test.)
- ✓ Unless it stops raining, we won't go out. (If it doesn't stop raining, we won't go out.)

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Conditionals
Choose the correct answer

1. If you heat water to 100°C, it _____.
   a) boils b) boiled c) will boil d) would boil
2. If people don't drink enough water, they _____ thirsty.
   a) become b) became c) will become d) would become
3. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we _____ to the beach.
   a) go b) will go c) would go d) went
4. If she studies hard, she _____ the exam.
   a) passes b) passed c) will pass d) would pass
5. If you see Ali, _____ him to call me.
   a) told b) telling c) tell d) will tell
6. If you finish your homework, _____ TV for an hour.
   a) watched b) watch c) watching d) will watch
7. If I had a lot of money, I _____ a big house.
   a) buy b) will buy c) would buy d) bought
8. If she were taller, she _____ a basketball player.
   a) becomes b) became c) would become d) will become
9. If I _____ you, I would apologize.
   a) am b) was c) were d) will be
10. If they had left earlier, they _____ the train.
    a) catch b) would catch c) would have caught d) caught
11. If I _____ about the traffic, I would have left earlier.
    a) know b) knew c) had known d) would know
12. If she had studied harder, she _____ the test.
    a) would pass b) would have passed c) passed d) will pass
13. _____ I known about the meeting, I would have attended.
    a) Had b) Did c) Were d) Should
14. _____ she to arrive early, we would start at once.
    a) Had b) Were c) Did d) Has
15. _____ you need any help, call me.
    a) Had b) Were c) Should d) Did
16. _____ you study hard, you will succeed.
    a) Unless b) Provided that c) Despite d) Because
17. You won't pass the exam _____ you study harder.
    a) provided that b) as long as c) unless d) in case
18. _____ it rains, we will stay at home.
    a) In case of b) Unless c) In case d) Despite

Good Luck Heroes - From Zero to Hero

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER

Unit Three
Lessons (4-5)

Vocabulary

حجّة - جدال Argument	مراجع Revise	سبب Inflict	خلف - جيل Generation	دبابة Tank
هجوم - يهاجم Attack / Strike	قنبلة Bomb	تهديد Threat	شائعة Rumor / Gossip	رصاصة Bullet
جهل X وعي Awareness X Ignorance	جيش Army	سلاح Weapon	دمار Ruin	غير مرئي Invisible
مُحتار - مرتبك Confused / Puzzled	تفجير Explode	نشر Publish	مرئي Visible / Clear / Obvious	دفاع Defense
يتطلب - يستلزم Require	فزع Panic	لم يعد No longer	مخطط Outline	مسؤول عن Responsible for
بدلاً من Instead of	ميدان المعركة Battlefield	تعليق Feedback	حرب / عنف / دمار War / Violence / Ruin	أفراد Individuals
يقسم إلى Divide into	نصف حقيقة Half-truth	توقيع Signature	الانعكاس Reflection	خبير Expert
يُصدّق Believe	يقاتل ضد Fight against (Fought)	نشر كالنار Spread like wildfire	جندي Soldier	يقدم Introduce
إعلان حرب War announcement	يضع هدف Set a goal	يكذب A pack of lies	عدوّ Enemy	قوي Powerful
يقدم مثال Give an example	يؤذي الحقيقة Truth hurts	هجمات معلوماتية (أكاذيب تسبب تدمير) Information attacks (Use lies to cause damage)	مجموعة من الأكاذيب A pack of lies	على أرض هشة On thin ice

Transition words

أولاً Firstly	بعد ذلك After that	بالإضافة إلى In addition	ثمّ Then	ثمّ بعد ذلك Next
نتيجة لذلك As a result				

First Secondary First Term

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Choose the correct answer

1. The two countries decided to stop the _____ and start peace talks.
   A) signature B) outline C) argument D) feedback

2. Fake news can _____ like wildfire on social media.
   A) revise B) spread C) inflict D) require

3. The army used heavy _____ during the battle.
   A) rumors B) reflections C) weapons D) individuals

4. She felt _____ when she heard two different versions of the story.
   A) powerful B) invisible C) confused D) responsible

5. The government decided to _____ the old law and make a new one.
   A) attack B) revise C) publish D) introduce

6. Telling only part of the truth is called a _____.
   A) pack of goals B) half-truth C) full truth D) war announcement

7. Many people lost their homes because of the _____.
   A) signature B) generation C) war D) feedback

8. The teacher asked the students to _____ their essays before submitting them.
   A) explode B) inflict C) revise D) panic

9. The soldiers had to fight _____ the enemy.
   A) for B) against C) with D) about

10. Rumors about the accident _____ very quickly among the students.
    A) required B) outlined C) spread D) believed

11. The company is _____ for the damage caused by the product.
    A) invisible B) responsible C) powerful D) confused

12. He is _____ because he keeps telling lies.
    A) under the table B) on thin ice C) over the moon D) in deep water

13. The writer decided to _____ a clear outline before writing the essay.
    A) give B) take C) set D) make

14. _____ of studying hard, he spent all his time playing games.
    A) After B) In addition C) Instead D) As a result

15. The bomb could _____ at any moment.
    A) publish B) revise C) explode D) require

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16 The truth sometimes _____.
A) helps B) hides C) hurts D) heals

17 The general ordered the _____ to move forward.
A) rumor B) tank C) feedback D) signature

18 She refused to _____ the false information.
A) introduce B) divide C) believe D) set

19 _____, we should check the facts carefully.
A) After that B) Firstly C) Then D) Next

20 The soldiers were trained to use every kind of _____.
A) generation B) reflection C) weapon D) individual

21 The news of the attack caused _____ among the people.
A) feedback B) outline C) panic D) signature

22 Everything he said was _____.
A) a pack of truth B) a pack of lies C) a pack of goals D) a pack of examples

23 The teacher asked him to _____ an example to support his idea.
A) set B) take C) give D) make

24 The old building was completely _____ after the explosion.
A) published B) revised C) ruined D) introduced

25 We must raise _____ about the dangers of fake news.
A) ignorance B) panic C) awareness D) feedback

26 The two groups decided to _____ the work into smaller parts.
A) attack B) divide C) fight D) publish

27 The strong storm _____ serious damage on many houses in the village.
A) required B) inflicted C) revised D) published

28 The expert was asked to _____ the main points of the report.
A) outline B) explode C) inflict D) panic

29 Correct expression:
Information can be used as a kind of _____.
A) attack B) defense C) both D) neither

30 The soldiers stood on the _____ ready for the fight.
A) battlefield B) generation C) reflection D) signature

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Unit Three

Synonyms & Antonyms

First Secondary - Term one

1. Which word is a synonym of “Genuine”?
   A) Guilty B) Fake C) Real D) Clear
2. Which word has the same meaning as “Deceive”?
   A) Confirm B) Guard C) Cheat D) Advise
3. Which word is the opposite of “Genuine”?
   A) Clear B) Patient C) Fake D) Close
4. Which word is a synonym of “Verify”?
   A) Betray B) Confirm C) Exploit D) Hesitate
5. Which word has the same meaning as “Rumor”?
   A) Threat B) Gossip C) Bullet D) Weapon
6. Which word is the opposite of “Awareness”?
   A) Defense B) Feedback C) Ignorance D) Outline
7. Which word is a synonym of “Attack”?
   A) Defense B) Protect C) Strike D) Rescue
8. Which word has the same meaning as “Confused”?
   A) Powerful B) Puzzled C) Visible D) Expert
9. Which word is the opposite of “Visible”?
   A) Clear B) Obvious C) Invisible D) Strong
10. Which word is a synonym of “Scam”?
    A) Promise B) Favor C) Swindle D) Secret
11. Which word has the same meaning as “Enemy”?
    A) Soldier B) Expert C) Opponent D) Advisor
12. Which word is the opposite of “Truth”?
    A) Fact B) Evidence C) Lie D) Proof
13. Which word is a synonym of “Ruin”?
    A) Build B) Protect C) Destroy D) Save
14. Which word has the same meaning as “Half-truth”?
    A) Full truth B) Partial truth C) Complete lie D) Honest statement
15. Which word has the same meaning as “On thin ice”?
    A) In a safe place B) Very happy C) In a dangerous situation D) Very rich
16. Which word is a synonym of “Spread like wildfire”?
    A) Spread slowly B) Stop spreading C) Spread very quickly D) Hide information

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Vocabulary Review
Unit Three

Choose the correct answer.

1. The police checked the painting to see if it was a ..... copy or a real masterpiece.
a) soft b) fake c) genuine d) clear

2. The judge found the man ..... of stealing the money and sent him to prison.
a) fake b) guilty c) soft d) clear

3. It is important to keep your personal passwords ..... and never share them with anyone.
a) clear b) confidential c) fake d) genuine

4. Teaching young children requires a lot of ..... because they learn at their own speed.
a) rumor b) patience c) scam d) theft

5. Some bad people try to ..... others by selling them products that don't work.
a) pause b) deceive c) verify d) confirm

6. A true friend will never ..... you or share your secrets with your enemies.
a) confirm b) betray c) pause d) verify

7. The police are investigating a ..... that happened at the jewelry store last night.
a) scam b) theft c) rumor d) patience

8. Before you believe the news on social media, you should ..... the information from reliable sources.
a) cheat b) verify c) deceive d) betray

9. The speaker decided to ..... for a moment to drink some water before continuing his speech.
a) betray b) pause c) verify d) deceive

10. The manager will ..... the details of the meeting by sending an email to all employees.
a) cheat b) confirm c) deceive d) betray

11. It is wrong to ..... poor workers by paying them very low wages for long hours.
a) pause b) exploit c) verify d) confirm

12. The internet provides a great ..... for people to share their ideas and opinions with the world.
a) bomb b) platform c) guard d) tank

13. The security ..... stood at the door to check the ID cards of everyone entering the building.
a) scam b) guard c) cheat d) pretend

14. It is dishonest to ..... in the exam by looking at your classmate's paper.
a) scam b) cheat c) guard d) pretend

15. He tried to ..... that he was brave, but his shaking hands showed his fear.
a) scam b) pretend c) cheat d) guard

16. The old man lost all his savings in an online ..... that promised him huge profits.
a) threat b) scam c) theft d) rumor

17. The doctors worked hard to treat the ..... of the terrible car accident.
a) guard b) victim c) enemy d) soldier

Ahmed Abou Senna – English language teacher
First Secondary – Term 1

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Grammar Review

Units One, Two & Three

First Secondary - Term One

Choose the correct answer

1. She _____ to the library yesterday.
   A) goes B) is going C) went D) has gone
2. The letter _____ by my father last night.
   A) wrote B) is written C) was written D) writes
3. It's time we _____ home. It's very late.
   A) go B) going C) went D) goes
4. I wish I _____ more time to study.
   A) have B) has C) had D) having
5. I'd rather you _____ smoking in the house.
   A) stop B) stops C) stopped D) stopping
6. While I _____ TV, the phone rang.
   A) watched B) watch C) was watching D) am watching
7. He hurt his leg _____ the match.
   A) while B) when C) as D) during
8. The windows _____ every week.
   A) clean B) cleaned C) are cleaned D) is cleaned
9. If you heat ice, it _____.
   A) melt B) melts C) melted D) will melt
10. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the trip.
    A) cancel B) cancelled C) will cancel D) cancelling
11. If I _____ rich, I would travel the world.
    A) am B) was C) be D) were
12. _____ you study hard, you won't pass the exam.
    A) If B) When C) Unless D) While
13. You _____ wear a seat belt. It's the law.
    A) need B) must C) needn't D) don't have to
14. You _____ buy any bread. We have enough.
    A) must B) have to C) need D) needn't
15. I _____ get up early tomorrow. I have an exam.
    A) needn't B) don't have to C) mustn't D) have to

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16 The car _____ by my brother last week.
A) repaired B) is repaired C) was repaired D) repairs

17 _____ I to win the competition, I would be very happy.
A) Was B) Were C) If D) Should

18 _____ I play well, I would win the match.
A) Was B) If C) Were D) Should

19 I'd rather stay at home than _____ out.
A) went B) going C) go D) goes

20 When I arrived, they _____ dinner.
A) had B) have C) were having D) are having

21 _____ the lesson, the students took notes.
A) While B) When C) As D) During

22 If you don't water the plants, they _____.
A) die B) died C) will die D) dying

23 If I _____ you, I would accept the job.
A) am B) was C) be D) were

24 You _____ finish the report today. The boss is waiting.
A) needn't B) don't have to C) need D) must

25 She _____ to wear a uniform at school.
A) must B) needn't C) has to D) doesn't have to

26 The cake _____ by my mother this morning.
A) made B) is made C) was made D) makes

27 I wish I _____ harder last year.
A) study B) studied C) studying D) had studied

28 _____ you invite him, he won't come.
A) If B) When C) Unless D) While

29 You _____ worry about the test. You've prepared well.
A) must B) have to C) need D) needn't

30 While she _____ the dishes, the doorbell rang.
A) washed B) washes C) was washing D) is washing

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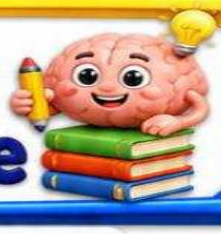
Skills Review
Units One, Two & Three



Choose the correct answer.

1. A ..... essay uses the five senses to describe a subject in detail.
   a) Argumentative b) Descriptive c) Expository d) Narrative
2. Which sense helps you describe how something looks?
   a) Taste b) Sight c) Touch d) Sound
3. A strong description creates a clear ..... in the reader's mind.
   a) noise b) picture c) mistake d) problem
4. Writers use ..... language to make their descriptions clear and powerful.
   a) dull b) vivid c) weak d) boring
5. The main idea of an essay is called the ..... .
   a) detail b) thesis c) title d) hook
6. The first sentence that grabs the reader's attention is the ..... .
   a) example b) hook c) fact d) thesis
7. General facts about the topic are called ..... information.
   a) vivid b) background c) closing d) supporting
8. The first part of an essay is the ..... .
   a) body b) introduction c) detail d) conclusion
9. The middle section of an essay contains the ..... paragraphs.
   a) first b) body c) end d) main
10. The first sentence in each body paragraph is the ..... sentence.
    a) hook b) topic c) closing d) thesis
11. Specific cases used to prove a point are called ..... .
    a) thesis b) examples c) hooks d) facts
12. The final paragraph of an essay is the ..... .
    a) detail b) conclusion c) body d) introduction
13. In the conclusion, you must ..... the main idea using different words.
    a) hide b) restate c) delete d) ignore
14. Words like "firstly", "then", and "next" are called ..... words.
    a) thesis b) transition c) topic d) main
15. Transition words help to ..... ideas smoothly within the text.
    a) delete b) connect c) break d) hide
16. An essay is mainly a structured piece of ..... .
    a) listening b) writing c) speaking d) reading
17. A descriptive essay usually focuses on just one ..... of a subject.
    a) class b) aspect c) book d) page

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Vocabulary Review
Units One, Two & Three

Choose the correct answer:

1. My grandfather is my _____.
   A) leader B) ancestor C) merchant D) citizen

2. The Pyramids are a famous tourist _____.
   A) mission B) article C) attraction D) profession

3. Students should have a strong _____ to their country.
   A) thesis B) national identity C) conflict D) texture

4. Ancient monuments are part of our _____.
   A) campaign B) platform C) legacy D) rumor

5. Environmental _____ helps people protect nature.
   A) merchandise B) awareness C) appearance D) pleasure

6. His _____ helped him achieve his goals.
   A) ladder B) flavor C) determination D) audience

7. Every citizen should _____ to society.
   A) hesitate B) contribute C) deceive D) drown

8. Doctors have an important _____.
   A) phrase B) aspect C) profession D) habit

9. We should work for the _____ of historical buildings.
   A) panic B) betrayal C) preservation D) theft

10. Education plays a _____ role in our lives.
    A) guilty B) fake C) significant D) damp

11. Every _____ has rights and duties.
    A) lawyer B) citizen C) archaeologist D) merchant

12. A strong _____ helps a country grow.
    A) tactic B) economy C) mood D) texture

13. Parents should _____ the future of their children.
    A) trap B) pause C) shape D) wrap

14. We should _____ with old friends.
    A) verify B) betray C) reconnect D) exploit

15. The team had a difficult _____ to finish the project.
    A) thesis B) mission C) evidence D) rumor

16. An _____ studies ancient civilizations.
    A) advisor B) lifeguard C) archaeologist D) soldier

17. Success needs hard work and _____.
    A) victim B) texture C) responsibility D) property

Ahmed Abou Senna - English language teacher
First Secondary - First Term

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